

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1883.

No. 47

TELEGRAPHIC.

REGINA, Sept. 20th, 1883.

Yellow fever is raging in Mexico. Carey's murderer has arrived in England. The Exchange bank has collapsed. Stock quoted at fifty.

Emma Abbott has just closed a season of opera in Winnipeg.

Judge Miller, attorney-general, and Jas. Gillespie are contestants for the legislature in Varennes, Manitoba.

Delegates sent out to select land for a Welsh colony passed down yesterday, having been as far west as Calgary.

George Stephen writes to the Globe stating that the syndicate has not refused taking lands along the railway west of Qu'Appelle.

The members of the Manitoba legislature, who have been on an excursion to Calgary, passed down Monday night, mostly drunk. Lieut.-governor Atkins and ladies were left on a side track at Swift Current.

New ordinances and amendments to existing ordinances have been passed by the North-West council as follows: Respecting indigent children, registration of partnership, increasing billiard licenses, finders of stolen horses, deceased registration fees, destruction of weeds, infectious diseases of animals, sabbath desecration, game protection, sheep protection, auctioneers, returns of justices of the peace, prairie fires, ordinance respecting liens, establishing school districts, herding animals, exempting property from seizure, civil justice, ordinance respecting overholding tenants, masters and servants, and ferries. Council will probably adjourn next week.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 20th, 1883.

Weather delightful.

Harvest over and returns heavy.

Threshing will be begun to-morrow.

Inspector Dickens will be here to-day.

Lots of freight coming in from Swift Current.

Mr. Wadsworth will leave Pitt in a few days for Edmonton.

Twenty-five police are at Pitt to await the making of the payments.

Steamer Lily sunk with load of bacon seven miles above mouth of Red Deer river.

Telegraphic communication will be established with Prince Albert in about three weeks.

Big Bear says he will not go on his reserve until he sees Mr. Dewdney. If he does not, he will go hungry.

Mr. Gishborne, superintendent of Dominion telegraph and signal service, left for Edmonton to-day. He has re-arranged the service to the east of this, and will do what he can to maintain it efficiently throughout.

Mr. VanKoughnet, superintendent-general of Indian affairs, left for Pitt yesterday. Whether he will visit Edmonton or not will depend on how he finds things at Pitt, but if not he will go across country to the railway and visit all the reserves in the south-west and at Qu'Appelle.

Lieut. Gordon, R.N., and Messrs. Payne and Helzer, of the Dominion signal service, have been here on a tour they are making for the establishment of a service of meteorological stations in the North-West. Mr. Gordon went east, and Mr. Payne will go to Swift Current, thence to Calgary, Edmonton and Battleford will be telegraphic stations.

The elections of representatives to the North-West council have resulted as follows in the constituencies along the line of the railway. In Broadview, Mr. T. Claude C. Hamilton, a Scotch gentleman farmer was elected over Mr. Leckie, one of the settlers in the mile belt, and for a number of years warden of the county of Huron, Ont. In Qu'Appelle Mr. T. W. Jackson was elected by a triumphant majority over Major Bell, of the Bell farm. Mr. Jackson has considerable legal knowledge, is possessor of a long business experience, and makes an excellent speech. In Regina Mr. T. White, the squatters' candidate, was elected by a comfortable majority over Messrs. Bouchier, Carrs and Purdy, who were also in the race. In Moosejaw Mr. James H. Ross, a young man who has however been a number of years in the North-West, was elected over Mr. John McKay by a majority of 22. There were only 66 votes on the Moosejaw list but 62 of them were polled. The general opinion long the line seems to be that good men have been secured and that with the help of the representatives from Edmonton and Prince Albert some valuable legislation may be expected.

One hundred dollars in silver was offered by one party for exchange at the H.B.Co. store last Monday. This will relieve the small change famine somewhat.

LOCAL.

THE leaves begin to turn.

AND the prairie fires to burn.

HAVE you plowed around your hay stacks yet?

DONALD ROSS got his threshing done yesterday.

AD. BRATTY left for Red Deer city on Wednesday.

REV. FATHER LACOMBE left for Calgary on Monday.

THE man that builds chimneys is up to his eyes in work just now.

W. S. ROBERTSON left for Calgary on Thursday to meet his family.

THE water in the river is lower than it has been in the last five years.

B. ST. JEAN has erected a building on the Robertson & McGinn estate.

THE last outgoing mail took 467 letters and 46 registered letters and parcels.

THRASHING was commenced last week by T. Smith in the lower settlement.

DAN NOYES delivered a raft of sawlogs to Hardisty & Fraser's mill on Thursday.

W. R. BRERETON arrived from Lac Ste. Anne on Monday and left again on Thursday.

A DWELLING is being erected for Donald McLeod on the Macdonald & McLeod estate.

W. S. ROBERTSON is having a house built for himself on the Robertson & McGinn estate.

THE Goldpan is anchored opposite Clover bar. It was to have commenced operations on Thursday.

D. R. FRASER has bought Jas. Kernohan's house on the James Rowland estate, and is having it refitted.

MR. McDOWELL, brother of Capt. McDowell, of Prince Albert, and R. Waldo, arrived by the telegraph trail on Thursday.

IT is the intention to run the H.B.Co. grist mill this winter, providing some machinery which is delayed by the box comes to hand.

A LARGE prairie fire has been running all week just west of the settlement, up the river. It has not caused any damage yet as far as is known.

TO provide for the increased attendance at the school the trustees are obliged to call for tenders for the construction of twelve additional seats.

THE Lamoureux' self binder did the greater part of the harvesting on the north side of the river at Fort Saskatchewan. Its work was highly satisfactory.

THE Mammoth hotel is being put in shape for the winter. The walls of the upper story have been filled with mortar and the inside is being lined with oak grained paper.

THE Lamoureux Bros. got up steam in the mill at Fort Saskatchewan on Monday last. The saw will be running to-day when they will commence cutting boards to sheet the mill with. All the machinery so far works very well indeed.

CAPT. GRIESBACH and ten men of the mounted police arrived from Calgary on Monday last. Capt. Griesbach has assumed command at Fort Saskatchewan, and Capt. Gagnon who has been promoted will probably be stationed at some southern point.

ON Monday a man named Jas. Kelly, who lives on the north side of the Sturgeon river, wished to prepare some land for plowing and started a fire. He will have to make more hay as the fire got beyond his control and burned up what he had.

SOME person, supposed to be an Indian, stole a set of jewellery from the residence of W. L. Wood, in the fort. It was lying near an open window just before being missed. The whole set is made of Saskatchewan gold and both ear-rings and brooch have pearls set in the centre.

THE treaty money was paid to the Indians at Stony plain, Qui Barre farm and Qui Barre reserve, this week. The Indians at Lac Ste. Anne will be paid on Monday. The traders have sent larger stocks of goods to the treaty payments this year than ever before, which has caused a tumble in prices.

W. McKAY, telegraph line repairer, arrived from Grizzly Bear on Thursday, and left again on Friday to meet the superintendent. When going out to Grizzly Bear McKay found the line cut about 500 yards west of the Hay lakes station and about 20 yards of the wire gone. On hunting around he found nearly all the wire bushes a camp fire, and as he knows who built the fire it is probable the man who did the deed may be found out. This was the only trouble found on the trip.

J. COLEMAN arrived from Calgary on Tuesday and leaves again to-day. The railway was graded up to the silver mines when work was stopped, and it was given out that no more contracts for grading would be let until word was received from the engineers then at work in the Kicking Horse pass. A great many men were going up into the mountains to the vicinity of the mines which are reported to be very rich.

W. SANFORD ALLEY, a commercial traveller, visited Edmonton about six weeks ago, and on his way down the Saskatchewan told the people of Prince Albert that the crops about Edmonton were all frozen and completely destroyed. The secret of his anxiety to damage Edmonton lies in the fact that his visit here was a brilliant failure in at least two points. He was anxious to get a puff of himself and his wares inserted in the Bulletin, but for some reason or other it did not appear; and following as he did close upon the heels of another commercial traveller, and finding all the stores full, he did not do much business. Naturally enough then for a man of his calibre he went away in a pet. But it is to be regretted that when he acts as a reporter of crop prospects he should allow himself the same freedom in the handling of facts as serves his turn when he is pushing the sale of brass-riveted overalls manufactured expressly for the North-West trade. In short this young man lies, and if any additional adjectives would be thought likely to tickle his epidermis, which is brass-mounted even more effectively than his ready-made goods, we pray Mr. Alley and his friends to consider such adjectives as added. The thermometer at the meteorological office here has not registered frost from the beginning of June up till last week. With the exception of a few patches of potatoes in exposed situations the crops have not been injured by frost. In the gardens in town even the tenderest flowers were not touched until last Friday night (Sept. 14), when of course all danger to the crops was over. The average grain crop this year is excellent. Donald Ross yesterday threshed his 13-acre field of oats which yielded in the neighborhood of 50 bushels to the acre, and this field lies on the river flat a situation usually supposed to be extremely liable to injury from frost. Mr. Ross' potatoes which are in the same field are a magnificent crop in size, quality and quantity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$10 REWARD.—Stolen from the H.B.Co. fort, a set of jewellery consisting of brooch and ear-rings—pearls and gold. The above reward will be paid for information which will lead to recovery. W. L. WOOD.

TENDERS will be received by the trustees of the Edmonton public school, until noon on Friday, 28th Sept., for the making and delivery at the schoolhouse of twelve desks of the same pattern and kind of material as those now in use. M. McCauley, trustee.

CARD.—As it is found necessary to hold church of England service in the centre of Edmonton, I invite our people to Divine worship on Sunday evening, Sept. 30th, at the Masonic hall, at half past six—in the hope and confidence that a second church building may be soon required for this congregation. WM. NEWTON, clergyman.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wine and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ale, 30 cents. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

NOTICE.—Re Robert Young. All parties indebted to the said Robert Young are hereby notified that I have been appointed his sole agent for the collection of all accounts owing to him, and that unless the same are immediately paid to me they will be placed in court. Dated at Edmonton, this 20th September, 1883. GEO. A. WATSON, solicitor for said Young.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McGinn property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or to said city of Saskatchewan property with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old Store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, rancho supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general strange, Military colonization company's rancho, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wythe, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders, by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 233 Main street, Winnipeg.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Home Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no more than five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 29, 1898.
FRUIT TREES.

With very few exceptions the people who have lately made the journey to the North-West have been accustomed to abundant and cheap fruit—in many cases to the growing of their own supply. But the growing of the larger kinds of fruits in the North-West has never been fairly tested, and the question whether they can be grown or not as a fairly certain crop still remains an open one. Naturally then the discussions of the subject in the fruit tree department of the American association for the advancement of science, in Minneapolis, and more recently in the meeting on horticulture held in Winnipeg, are full of interest for us. In a new country where the conditions of successful fruit growing had never been studied, where many of the experimenters were men unskilled in the business to which they put their hands and where to a great extent the leisure and conveniences for carrying on the experiment were absent, it was to be expected that there would be many cases of disheartening failure and such expectations have not been disappointed. Up till a few years ago it was very generally believed to be impossible to raise apples in the state of Minnesota. Now they are grown not only as a luxury by a few amateurs but as a business by proprietors of orchards. Time was, and not very long ago either, when the idea of raising apples in Manitoba was scouted by all except a few enthusiasts but now there seems to be every prospect that by selecting the hardiest varieties and by adopting the methods of cultivation used in other cold countries the attempt may be made a success.

An enterprise which seems likely to be of importance in extending the limit of fruit culture in both the United States and Canada was the visit last year to Russia of professor Budd, of the state agricultural college, Iowa, and Mr. C. Gibb, of Albfotsford, Quebec. It had been known for a long time that fruits, especially apples, plums and cherries, were successfully cultivated in an extremely severe climate in Russia. Various importations of seedlings from these trees had been made, but such was the uncertainty in the naming of the varieties among the Russians, and such the difficulty of getting exact information as to their probable value, that the process of selecting the best promised to be a work of many years. These gentlemen were met by their respective governments with letters of introduction to the imperial government of Russia, and every facility was provided them for the prosecution of their enquiries. Mr. Gibb on his return prepared a very full report of his investigations for the Montreal horticultural society, and that report along with Mr. Gibb's recent speech in Winnipeg gives a great deal of encouragement to settlers in the North West who hope to be able some day to raise fruits for themselves. According to Mr. Gibb the Red river valley is unsuitable for culture. Here the soil is too rich for solid apple growing because it forces a growth which does not ripen in the fall, and its impervious subsoil hinders the natural drainage and allows the roots and the soil about them to become soaked and sodden with surface water. He understands that the westward of this disadvantage and expects that it will give better results in the case of any attempt at apple growing. He thinks that the difficulty in regard to the soil is the main thing to be feared. The anticipated objection to the score of climate he is disposed to treat lightly. It may be impossible to raise the varieties of apple which form the bulk of the crop in Ontario and the eastern states, but there are other varieties in regard to which our winters would present no serious difficulty. He says that in the district of Kasan, in eastern Russia, he found apple growing not only successfully carried on but even on as a leading industry of the place, the annual value of the

crop being from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Kasan is in 55 north, that is, some 350 miles north of Winnipeg. The average winter temperature for three months is 9° above zero and the thermometer sometimes goes down to 58° below zero. The Russians have grown apples for a long time for profit in this region along the Volga and their experience has enabled them to decide on the most profitable varieties in the varieties they choose, and in the method of cultivating them. The trees are usually small, being not over eight feet in height, and the branches spread out near to the ground. Instead, too, of being planted singly at considerable distances apart as with us they are set out in clumps of two, three, and even four trees, like stalks of corn, and thus afford protection to one another. In Kasan, too, cherries and plums are grown in fair quantity—nearly all the peasants have some trees of each. In the neighboring district of Vladimir where the climate is scarcely different cherries are grown in vast quantities and shipped to market by the river boat. At Saratov also, on the Volga, where the mercury sometimes freezes solid in winter, Mr. Gibb found an apple orchard of 12,000 trees and a pear orchard of 500 trees, and most of the varieties in a healthy condition. Mr. Gibb describes in detail the most valuable varieties of apple trees grown in these high latitudes and gives his verdict in favor of the Anis, a tree which he thinks even better adapted to the climate of the North-West than that of Quebec, because in addition to its merit of perfect hardiness it has a thick, juicy, saturated leaf which is better suited to our dry pure air than to the moist climate of Quebec.

A considerable part of Mr. Gibb's report is taken up with the subject of cherries and plums, but it is less necessary to dwell upon these departments here because their adaptability to the climate has been proved already. Plenty of wild cherry trees grow near at hand and wild plums grow in profusion in Manitoba. If, however, on the domestication of these fruits it should be found impossible to succeed with the varieties that are cultivated in eastern Canada it requires but little horticultural skill to cross the varieties in such a way as to gain the hardiness of the native and still keep the size and flavor of the imported. We have already such an abundance of small fruits that nothing but the ambitious second-to-none spirit that pervades the North-West would justify us in asking for more. Blueberries and cranberries, strawberries and raspberries, gooseberries and currants, are to be had for the picking, but no doubt a rich reward not only in convenience of picking but in size and flavor of fruit is in store for the man who begins to cultivate them. It is gratifying to see the increased attention which is being paid to this and similar subjects, on every side. It is shown in the recent interested and interesting meeting in Winnipeg. It is shown in the fact that the people of Brandon are petitioning the government to set apart a section of land as a nursery for experimenting with and supplying fruit and forest trees. It is shown in the fact that one or two enterprising residents in our own neighborhood have succeeded in bringing apple trees safely through the last two or three winters and hope to be glad in one or two years more by the sight and taste of red-jointed pippins that they have grown themselves. Mr. Gibb's experience with Russian fruit supplies all that was lacking and inspires us with every confidence that these few little trees are but the precursors of waving orchards the fruits of which already make our mouths water in anticipation.

It is difficult for the laboring man to get a notion and count the cost of the recent telegraph strikes, with the hope of getting some ideas to help him for his future guidance what a happy thing it would be for the world—almost worth the big price paid in the general disturbance of business. Telegraphers as a rule are a most intelligent and well informed body of men. They have a calling and a devotion to their work that pride which enables a body of men to band together effectively. Some of their grievances at least were real ones. And yet in spite of all these circumstances that one would have expected to contribute to the success of their movement it has been a decided failure. Of course

one sympathizes with the strikers. Their just grievances were known, the companies arbitrarily refused to treat with their brotherhood or to recognize it in any way, and the prospect of an amicable and candid settling of the trouble is further away than ever but the lesson remains that a strike is the costliest, roughest and most ineffectual of ways to attempt the settling of a difference. From the amount of moralizing that is going on now about strikes and strikers it would seem that we are near the dawn of the time when strikes will be regarded as a relic of the barbaric ages, but such a prospect is too good to be true, and before another year is over we will likely hear of another great strike in which as has always been the case whether he wins or loses the working man will pay the piper. The late strike has led to an agitation in favor of a government system of telegraphs, and it is asserted at large that government control is the only cure for the inconvenience and loss from which the public has lately suffered. All this may be so, but it is hardly in accord with the experience of Edmonton people in regard to the government line in which they are interested. For the past five years it has not been in operation one third of the time, and instead of improving and keeping pace with the increasing facilities offered by other lines of communication it is becoming rapidly and hopelessly worse.

The movement to establish industrial schools in North-West for the training of Indian children is one deserving of the heartiest commendation. Preparations have been made for the opening of four—one each in the Qu'Appelle, Battleford, Edmonton and McLeod districts. Most progress has been made in that at Battleford. The Rev. Thomas Clarke has been appointed superintendent, and Mr. Timothy Chambers agricultural instructor. The school will begin with about twenty-five children, preference being given to those who have no parents or friends to look after them. They will be clothed and fed by the government and will be taught the rudiments of an ordinary school education, but attention will chiefly be directed to drilling them in the doing of work about the house and farm. An attempt will also be made in the case of some of the older pupils to teach them trades. Abundant provision will also be made for amusements, and although a strict system of work will be enforced every effort will be made to attach the pupils to the school. Parents and friends will be allowed to visit the inmates, but seldom and at stated times.

Post office inspector McLeod, in a letter dated the 1st of August, replies to some strictures passed upon his department by the Saskatchewan Herald, and incidentally makes some statements which will be news to the people of Edmonton; He says mail "arrives at Edmonton every third Wednesday," and "leaves Edmonton every third Saturday." And again he says, "three days are allowed the public of Edmonton to answer correspondence." It is true that since the new regulation went into effect in July mail has arrived at Edmonton every third Wednesday evening with praiseworthy regularity, but even more regularly has the mail taken its departure within a few hours of its arrival and given us but two days' head of time to answer our correspondence. The hours that the average business man can spare from his other duties in three days are few enough for gathering the information, transacting the business and writing the necessary mail make up three well-sifted days of our time. The people of Edmonton have been deprived of one third of the time to which they are entitled is one which calls for full and immediate explanation.

There is still a great deal of uncertainty about the Kicking Horse pass. It is definitely stated in Calgary that it has been abandoned. One report says that a new route further south has been chosen; another that matters are at a standstill—the company refusing to let any more grading contracts until the engineers are heard from. It is also asserted that the engineer, who spent two years some time ago in trying to find a pass through the Selkirk, has been quite engaged and sent on as a leading man to solve a difficulty which all unite in acknowledging to be there.

SORRIS & CAREY,

Bag to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first class assortment of

**DRY GOODS, AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING**

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

**GROCERIES,
STATIONERY, AND
BOOTS AND SHOES**

Which they are prepared to serve the public.

FOURTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

**SORRIS & CAREY,
St. Albert Road.**

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Bag to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEST WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

**BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN
ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.**

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

REGINA.

The C.P.R. track towards the east crosses the Bow river about two miles below the crossing of the Elbow river, on a temporary pile bridge, at a slight elevation above the river. The banks are not high and the ascent on the east side is easy, being accomplished through a shallow valley. The soil as shown in the railroad cuts is dark mould on a light clay subsoil, and is apparently good farming land. There is not much stone on the land. The growth of grass is very short, but it is thick and good and quite green yet although the season has been very dry. There are no heavy cuts on the line to Medicine Hat, and although not ballasted the roadbed is in good condition. The stations along this section of the road are not named yet, and are known as sidings distinguished by numbers. Calgary is the twentieth siding west of Medicine Hat, the distance being about 180 miles.

The surface of the country continues gently undulating until 13th siding, opposite Blackfoot crossing, is reached. There the trail to Ft. MacLeod commences. Crossing the Bow river at the Blackfoot crossing or ford on Crowfoot's reserve, and reaches Ft. MacLeod at a distance of 84 or 85 miles from the track. The only streams to be crossed on this trail are the Bow and Little Bow. The ground is uniformly hard and dry and of course it is very suitable for bull team traffic. The railway sidings are on an average of nine miles apart, and at 12th siding the track crosses Crowfoot creek, the only stream between the Bow and Calgary and the south Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat. The creek is small and sluggish, flowing in a shallow valley. A couple of shanties of parties holding claims can be seen in the valley near the track. These are the only settlers' shanties visible between Calgary and Medicine Hat. There is no timber in sight.

At the Blackfoot crossing the track forms the northern boundary of the Blackfoot reserve and is about four miles distant from the Bow river. A short distance east of Crowfoot creek it approaches within sight of the Bow, distant not more than a mile. The river then turns more to the southward and does not come in sight of the road again. From this point eastward the land is flatter, the soil poorer, there are more signs of alkali, less water, a shorter growth of grass, and in every way the country is less suitable for settlement than that to the west of Crowfoot creek. The soil appears to have been of the same formation originally, that is a light colored clay subsoil with a black mould of a foot in depth on top; but continued dry weather seems to have reduced its fertility and caused the upper soil to change from black to brown in color. The change becomes greater as distance east is made, until at Medicine Hat the difference between the upper and subsoil is so slight as to be almost unnoticeable. The flat nature of the country and its distance from mountains, timber or lakes, is no doubt the cause of the insufficient rainfall and the consequent lessening of the fertility of the soil. At the present time this part of the country must be considered to be entirely unsuitable for agricultural settlement, but no doubt would answer perfectly well for the raising of horses or sheep or the summer pasturage of cattle. The fact of it being so flat as it is must always prevent it from becoming a winter range for cattle. No sandy and very little stony country is to be seen for the whole distance. There are a few lakes to be seen but they are not of any large size and of course are alkaline in character.

Station buildings are not erected yet at the sidings, the only building being the little 10x12 telegraph office, and at every second or third siding is a very comfortable looking store and a half frame building, painted brown, intended for the occupation of the different district engineers. At every siding train loads of material—rails, ties, telegraph poles, brick, timber, etc.—are standing to be forwarded to the front as soon as possible.

The valley of the South Saskatchewan is reached by the track a mile or two west of the crossing, and the descent is made by a cut along the face of the north bank of the river which here flows from west to east. The grade is somewhat steep, so much so that two engines are necessary on western bound trains until the upper level is reached. Coal is reported to have been found lately in the north bank of the river five or six miles above the town and a mile or two distant from the track. Mr. J. G. Hawes is interested in the claim. The bridge across the south branch is a very temporary affair. The track is about forty feet above the water, and is supported by twenty bents, each resting on six piles. The bents are not braced to each other, and the whole thing has very much the appearance of a spider's web. Work is about being commenced, however, on a substantial stone structure which will replace the present bridge before winter.

The town of Medicine Hat is situated on the east bank of the south branch and on the south side of the railway track, on the river flat. The hill in rear of the town is about sixty feet high and has a somewhat steep slope. As Calgary consists principally of board shanties, very few of them outside of

those belonging to the C.P.R. aspiring to the dignity of being permanent houses. There are between two and three hundred in all, principally stores, saloons, hotels and billiard halls. Business does not appear brisk, the town having evidently attained its growth for the present. Large quantities of goods are on hand and prices very little higher than in Winnipeg. There are two streets, one parallel to the railway line and one at right angles to it parallel to the river. The angle between the two seems to be filled up irregularly with tents and shanties. A good many of the residents are thinking of moving on to Calgary and still others intend striking out for Prince Albert. Although the residents of the town assert that the surrounding country is well fitted for settlement that fact is not apparent to the naked eye, and at any rate settlement has not come in to an extent sufficient to warrant the existence of a town as large as this one is at present. Indeed there has been no settlement whatever except of an entirely speculative nature. The C.P.R. company are finishing off quite a handsome station near the bridge and constructing a round or rather a half round house, with a large number of side tracks, a Y, an engineer's house, freight sheds, and all the other things pertaining to an important divisional terminus.

If the town ever amounts to anything it will be not on account of the advantages of the country around it, but from the advantage which it has in being the point at which connection is made by the C.P.R. with the navigation of the South branch. The river here is nearly as wide as the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, but is more shallow. The water, especially above the crossing, is quite low. Of course it is beautifully clear and blue. The steamer Baroness and her tug the Minnie are lying at the landing preparing for winter. The steamer was built at the coal banks, near Whoop Up, last winter at a cost of upwards of \$100,000. She is a very fine boat and draws only about 16 inches of water. She came down from the coal banks in the spring and had her machinery put in at Medicine Hat. She then made a trial trip up but only reached the junction of the Bow and Belly rivers, the water having already fallen too low to admit of her reaching Whoop Up. It is expected that if the boat is ready at the proper time about three months navigation can be secured each season as far as the coal banks, but this is questionable. The tug is to be refitted this winter and it is thought she will be able to work where the large steamer will not. The total work of the company for the year is four large loads of coal landed at Medicine Hat, representing an outlay of \$250 a ton. It is being sold at \$10 per ton. The net profits of the company on this season's work are decidedly small.

The Winnipeg and Western transportation company's steamer Lily arrived from Prince Albert about the last of July and is lying up yet awaiting a cargo. The trip, made without a pilot and lying up to cut wood, occupied seventeen days. The captain considers the navigation better than that of the north branch. This was merely a trial trip, but as soon as possible a regular line will be established on this route from Medicine Hat to Prince Albert. If the trade amounts to anything, however, it is altogether likely that a spur track will be built from the C.P.R. near Swift Current to strike the river near the mouth of that creek, thereby, with a line 15 or 20 miles long, cutting off a stretch of about 250 miles of navigation.

A few large gnarled maples are growing along the banks of the river at Medicine Hat, and also along the Seven Persons creek and Bull's Head coulee, which come into the river at the eastern boundary of the town. This is the only timber in sight in any direction. Shortly after passing the bridge at the mouth of Seven Persons creek the river turns suddenly to the north and continues on that course as far as its junction with the Red Deer, where it turns eastward again to the Elbow.

The track gains the upland on the east side of the south branch by the valley of Bull's Head coulee which joins Seven Persons river just before it enters the south branch. Owing to the proximity of the Cypress hills—about forty miles distant, to the south-east—there appears to have been a little more rain in this district than west of the south branch, and the growth of grass is a little better, but still the soil is very poor. The only passably good soil is at the crossing of Maple creek, where a considerable force of police are stationed. The soil continues dry and poor all the way to Swift Current, but the country is generally rolling and there are some large lakes. The growth of grass is sufficiently good to furnish fair summer pasturage for stock of any kind, but the soil does not appear rich enough to answer for agricultural purposes.

Swift Current is distant from Medicine Hat about 140 miles, and is about a mile west of the crossing of the creek of the same name. The town comprises two stores and a few tents, the remainder of what was quite a large canvas city a few months ago having accepted the inevitable and gone west. The C.P.R. station and half round house are completed and look very neat. A large eating house is

being erected by the company, and pipes are being laid to bring water from a spring in the hills south of town for use in the engines. Beyond what is being done by the company there is absolutely nothing whatever going on.

Swift Current creek itself is a small stream now nearly dry, which comes from the south, and after being crossed by the track flows eastward parallel to it for several miles before turning north to the Saskatchewan. The old plain hunters' trail to Cypress hills crosses the creek somewhere near the point where the railway line does, and from there all the way to Winnipeg the track follows almost the same course as the trail seldom being more than a mile or two distant.

A short distance east of Swift Current a succession of lakes is passed on the south side of the track around whose shores there are good opportunities for hay cutting, and finally at Chaplin station the most northern of the Old Wives lakes is seen. This is a very large body of water, lying south-east from the track, so large that its south-eastern shore is not visible. On its south-western shore, opposite the station, low sloping hills are seen which give a most beautiful appearance to the lake. The soil along its north-eastern shore where the track passes is level and inclined to be sandy, but with a fair growth of grass.

Shortly after leaving Chaplin station the only hilly country on the line is passed through, which extends for about twenty miles. The hills are low and sloping and the cuts are not very deep, but still sufficiently so to cause trouble to the company in winter by their drifting full of snow. The company has supplied movable snow fences which are piled on the hills at either side of the cuts. There are many small fresh water sloughs between the hills, and it would appear from the better growth of grass that there is a greater rainfall there than along the flat portions of the line. The cuts in the hills show considerable gravel but the surface soil is generally good. Taken altogether this hilly country seems to be well adapted for all kinds of stock raising on an extensive scale, and for farming in a small way.

After the hills are passed the country seems more inclined to be sandy but is not very much so. Pelican lake, a very large body of water, is apparent on the north side of the track, which it approaches very closely at Caron station. The hilly country mentioned is marked on the map as the Coteau du Missouri. The descent from the coteau is made about 15 or 20 miles west of Moosejaw, and at the descent somewhat sandy hills are apparent on both sides of the track.

About this time the first settlers houses come in view on the north side of Thunder creek, three or four miles distant from the track. Soon the track enters the shallow valley of Thunder creek, which flows eastward, and follows it to its junction with Moosejaw creek, a little west of which on Thunder creek the town of Moosejaw is located. Thunder creek is of no account, being almost dry at the present time, and the country around, although having a beautifully undulating appearance, has a sandy soil and is suffering considerably from lack of moisture this season.

The town is beautifully located on the level flat in the very shallow valley of Thunder creek. The main street runs north from the station and has a very neat and clean appearance. There are very few shanties, and most of the buildings are put up with an eye to neatness and even elegance. The population must be at least 1,000. Business is reported to be overdone as at all other places along the line, the town having grown faster than the population of the surrounding country warranted. The people, however, seem to have made up their minds that they have come to stay, and the appearance of the place is in every way creditable to them. This place, like Swift Current and Medicine Hat, is the end of a C.P.R. division, and has the usual half round house, station buildings, eating house, etc.

From Moosejaw to Regina the distance is forty miles. Shortly after crossing Moosejaw creek, which comes from the south and is one fork of the Qu'Appelle, the surface of the country changes from gently undulating to a dead level as far as the eye can reach in every direction. The soil also changes from being slightly sandy to a thick layer of heavy clay loam, which extends all the way to and far beyond Regina. The surface is entirely covered by small hummocks, caused no one knows how, and the growth of grass is very short and scanty. Very few houses or improvements are to be seen from the track for the whole distance from Moosejaw to Regina. Pile of Bones creek is a small sluggish stream which is crossed about a mile and a half west of Regina. A small dam on the creek supplies a water tank which in turn supplies the engines of the railway. The police barracks are situated on the west of the creek and consist of a large number of neatly built drab painted buildings. About half way between the creek and the town the government buildings, consisting of the council chamber and a new building intended for the Indian department offices, in process of erection, are situated.

Regina town itself is much larger and con-

tains much better buildings than is generally supposed by outsiders. The population is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000, and many of the buildings are very creditable. It is not creditable, however, to the public spirit of the citizens that there is only one very short piece of sidewalk in the whole place. The grading of the four streets promised by Mr. Searth is now nearly completed. It adds considerably to the appearance of the town, but the grade is so slight that in case of heavy rains it would be found to be much more ornamental than useful. The buildings of the town are mostly situated on the south side of the railway and are thickest near the station. The post office, the bank of Montreal building, and the Lender office, are situated in lonely grandeur about a mile from the more thickly settled part of the town, the post office being the farthest away of all. The same complaint of too much stock and too many houses for the amount of business doing is prevalent here as elsewhere. There is very little business doing and failures are numerous. Only one or two buildings are in process of erection, and "to let" is posted on quite a number. Regina has by this time given up the idea of rivaling Winnipeg, but so much money has been sunk here in buildings, lots, and business generally, that there is no question about its becoming a permanent town. The surrounding country must increase greatly in population before the town can hope to grow larger than it is, or even maintain its present size in prosperity. Regina, August 21st, 1883.

NOTICES.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

NOTICE TO INCOMING SETTLERS.

The following homesteads and pre-emp-tions, situated in townships fifty-three and fifty-four, ranges twenty-three and twenty-four, are open for entry:

Township 53, range 23.—Sections 2 and 4, east half of section 6, sections 18 and 28, east half of section 30, sections 32 and 34, and the west half of section 36.

Township 53, range 24.—South half of section 14, section 16, west half of section 18, west half and north-east quarter of section 20, section 22, west half of section 24, south-east quarter of section 28, sections 30, 32, and 34.

Township 54, range 23.—Sections 2 and 4, east half and south-west quarter of section 6, sections 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34 and 36.

Township 54, range 24.—West half of section 2, sections 4 and 6, west half of section 8, section 14, north-east quarter of section 16, sections 18, 20 and 22, west half of section 24, sections 26, 28 and 30, north-west quarter of section 32, sections 34 and 36.

Dated at the offices of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company of Canada (limited), this 8th day of September, A.D. 1883.

GEO. A. SIMPSON, agent.

NOTE.—There is a ferry across the river at Dr. Newton's.

FRANCE ALBERT.

It is expected the new crop prices will be 75c for wheat and 25c for oats.

Very little harvesting has been done yet, the season has been so backward.

Although lumber is \$45 per M each a good many buildings have been erected this summer.

Mr. Alley, traveller for Sanford, Vail & Co., who arrived from Edmonton, reports the crops there all frozen and totally destroyed.

The steamers are all laid up for the season - the Marquis and Northwest at Cumberland, the Northcote here, and the Manitou somewhere up the river.

Immigration has been slack, very few strangers having come in. A good many have taken their departure, the majority of whom will return as times improve.

A great deal of Edmonton freight is stored in the warehouse here, including a sleigh, stoves, and general goods for Dr. Wilson, coal oil for Brown & Curry, cutters for Sinclair & Fraser, and a lot of agricultural machinery for McDonald & Walker, and two small threshing machines. Unless sent for by owners it will all lie here this winter.

Sept. 3rd, 1888.

ST. ALBERT.

The celebration of the bishop of St. Albert's 25th anniversary began on last Saturday, by presenting to his lordship numerous addresses from various parts of his diocese, composed in all the different languages spoken therein, and many others from other dioceses in Canada and even from Europe. His lordship was also taken by surprise by the presentation of a splendid set of sacred vestments of gold cloth, valued at about \$2,000, sent to him by his relations and friends in France for the occasion, together with two beautifully carved chibins, the work of one of the brothers at St. Albert. On Sunday the services were of the highest character even in the most civilized country. The cathedral was gorgeously decorated, and the bishop officiated in his new vestments, accompanied by about twenty of his clergy and the same number of brothers, all of whom were deeply affected and rejoiced at being able to join in the celebration of this great occasion in honor of their first pastor. The cathedral was crowded to excess by sympathizing people from all parts of the surrounding country. The congratulatory sermon was eloquently delivered by Rev. Father Lestane in French and by Rev. Father Lacombe in English and Cree. After morning service the bishop with his clergy and a goodly number of the population partook of dinner together in the cathedral room. It was after dinner that we heard the most elaborate and most eloquent speech ever heard at St. Albert, delivered by Rev. Father Soulier, complimentary of the indefatigable zeal of Bishop Grandin during his career of thirty years in the North-West. The day is one to be long remembered.

St. Albert, Sept. 3rd.

GENERAL NEWS.

An aerial navigation company has been organized in Chicago.

A threshing machine boiler exploded at Forestville, Ont., and killed two men.

London, Ont., is going to cheat the next flood by diverting the Thames into a new channel.

The Hudson's bay company's post at Fort William has been closed. Lack of business is the cause.

Ryan and Dunbar, of Fort MacLeod, had sixty tons of hay burnt by a prairie-fire in the early part of August.

Jean Baptiste Lacombe, of Wood Mountain, is to receive a township of land for effecting the return of Sitting Bull and his band of Sioux to the United States.

The rate of postage from the United States to Canada will be reduced to two cents after Oct. 1st, while the rate from Canada to the United States will remain at three cents at present.

The North-West coal and navigation company, in which baroness Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett holds shares, has 25 men at work in the mines on Belly river, and can get out 60 tons of coal per day. It is going to team coal to MacLeod for the winter. The coal is of good quality and improves in quality the deeper the mines go. The company has 20 men working in its saw mill and intends to open a lumber yard at MacLeod and to keep on hand a full supply of building material.

The lease business is giving a good deal of trouble in the MacLeod district. Several parties have been cutting hay on land held under a ranch lease by others and have come to grief in consequence. In one case the man brought to book was cutting hay on the claim which he held as a settler and was interrupted by the company which held under lease the whole bottom on which the hay grew. This case was compromised without receiving official settlement at the hands of the court.

CALGARY.

Horse stealing is rampant.

A. E. Bodwin was fined \$200 and costs for having liquor in his possession for sale.

A subscription of \$100 has been raised to improve the bridge over the Elbow river.

The Presbyterians, church of England and Methodists are preparing to build churches before the winter sets in.

The Oxley ranche company have received ten short-horn bulls and three stallions direct from England via the C.P.R.

The Manitoba legislature is paying its respects to Calgary, and visiting parties of all sorts and sizes are the order of the day.

The business men have agreed to close their places of business on Sunday, but the quiet of the town is broken by horse and foot races.

The Herald approves emphatically of the conduct of those members of the North-West council who oppose the manufacture of beer in the territories.

Miners are returning from the mountains. Snow is falling daily and nothing more can be done till the spring. Gold, silver, copper, iron and coal have been found.

The post office building is being erected in front of J. G. Baker's store. It is to be 24x40 feet, two stories high, and will contain also the offices of the timber agent and the inland revenue.

A man known as Jerry was killed on the railway by the fall of an overhanging bank under which he was excavating. He left no clue as to home or friends, and even his full name was unknown.

Herald, Sept. 7 and 14.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Sept. 3rd, 1888. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

| | Max. | Min. |
|------------|------|------|
| Saturday, | 63 | 39 |
| Sunday, | 77 | 31 |
| Monday, | 80 | 30 |
| Tuesday, | 63 | 46 |
| Wednesday, | 60 | 31 |
| Thursday, | 63 | 25 |
| Friday, | 64 | 28 |

Barometer falling, 28.175.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT. F. Pagnier has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours - 50c each, 10 for \$4.50 and 6-20 p.m. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIMS, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. - D.C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6-20 p.m. Sabbath school, 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND - All Saints. - Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. D. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Pastor - the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. R.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6-20 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7:30. The usual Sabbath services will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on September 14th.

MCNICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place - Italy's old store, east of the fort.

THE COCHRANE RANSCH COMPANY (Limited).

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

A. MACDONALD & CO.

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE, Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR, CHAS. SUTTER, COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1888.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN

Youths and Boys

WANTED

For our

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Comprising

- Men's Tweed Suits,
- " Cord
- " Tweed Coats,
- " Black Cloth Coats,
- " Tweed Pants,
- " Cord
- " Mole-skin Pants,
- " Breeches,
- Youths' Suits,
- Boys' Suits,
- Overalls - great variety,
- Jumpers - " "

FULL ASSORTMENT:

- Dry Goods,
- Gent's Furnishings,
- Hats and Caps,
- Boots and Shoes,
- Hardware,
- Stoves,
- Tinware,
- Groceries,
- Cookery,
- Etc., Etc., Etc.

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

For first quality goods at bottom figures, call at the

"OLD LOG STORE" ON THE III L.

STOCK COMPLETE.

Still to arrive: One car Winnipeg flour, and two cars general merchandise, comprising,

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

SHELF HARDWARE,

RAIL IRON, NAILS,

GLASS AND PUTTY,

COOK AND HEATING STOVES,

Which will be disposed of at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following goods have lately been received and are now for sale, cheap for cash, at the Bulletin office:

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Complete lot of reading books, grammars, geographies, arithmetics, histories, stories and slate pencils, copy books, maps, chalk crayons and blackboard erasers.

CHURCH BOOKS.

Bibles, English church prayer books, Presbyterian and Methodist hymn books.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The works of all the leading poets, historic, scientific and religious works by popular authors, story books for children, and a lot of novels.

BLANK BOOKS.

Complete sets of accountants' books, copying letter books, invoice books, passbooks, memorandums, workmen's time books, promissory note and receipt books, diaries, etc.

GENERAL STATIONERY.

Foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, drawing paper and pencils, ordinary lead and copying pencils, ink of all colors, pens and penholders, instantans, pen racks, card racks, blotting paper and blotting pads, board clips, letter files, paper fasteners, ink and pencil erasers, rubber bands, legal forms, seals and sealing wax, letter balances.

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Autograph albums, ladies and gent's card cases, birthday and calling cards, music rolls and portfolios, chess and checker boards, chessmen and checkers, dominoes, cards.